

# DEAF-MUTES JOURNAL.

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"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature."

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## Teaching the Dumb to Speak.

From the *Phila. Inquirer*, May 20.

"I will show you how we begin to teach." Holding a feather in front of her mouth and pressing her lips tightly together, she expelled breath, making the phonetic sound of "p;" naturally the feather moved. Then she urged the child to do the same; his first attempt was unsuccessful; not discouraged, he manfully tried again, this time meeting with success. The other pupils clapped their hands, and the boy, with conscious pride, gave another exhibition of his skill. Then, placing his hand upon her breast, the teacher said "ah," using deep chest tones. The boy's eyes showed his surprise at the new sensation of feeling the vibrations of sound under the fingers.

Placing his hand upon his own breast he opened his mouth and made a funny little sound, more like a squeak; but the teacher showed her delight, for at least he had made an effort.

Turning to a mirror, large enough to reflect his and her faces at the same time, she had him repeat the effort many times; at last he made a very creditable "ah."

"This little class," said Miss McDowell, "entered last September. The average age is about six years. It is the youngest class ever admitted, and is somewhat of an experiment. Of course we do not expect them to become fluent talkers just yet, but hope to make them quick lip-readers, and we will train their voices. We have learned 'to make haste slowly' with the little ones."

The teacher said, tapping the floor with her foot to gain the children's attention, "Anna, jump;" "Willie, come;" "Give me a book;" "Show me a window;" "Kiss me," and the children, watching her lips intently, performed the actions without a mistake. Then she had them give the phonetic sounds of consonants and vowels, and it was wonderful how the little tots knew just what sounds to make vocal and which non-vocal. Then, holding up various objects, the children promptly spoke the names, as "a ball," "a top," or whatever the object might be. With a chorus of "good-byes" from the little ones, I left them to visit the next higher grade.

The average age here was 9 years. When I entered the class-room, the children were busily engaged writing letters. Carl, a bright boy of 10, brought his letter for me to see. It was addressed to his former teacher, and read:

"Friday.

"Dear Miss—  
"I am well. Angels gave some flower seeds to Miss—. You taught the boys and girls. Grace's birthday is to-day. Miss— told me that she loved me. I got a letter Wednesday, and have two white rabbits at home. Do you want to see the flowers? Do you like your dog? I love you. Your friend.

"CARL."

This class could answer simple questions, as Where? What? Whose? and questions with the verb "to be." One boy, whose parents were both deaf, was particularly anxious to show how well he could talk. He asked me a number of questions, about my home, my brothers and sisters, and if I had a dog.

"Would it be possible to educate these children, after they have obtained some skill in speech and lip-reading, in our public schools?"

"No; that we dare not claim. We may teach a child to pronounce every word in a sentence, but it is only by many repetitions we teach him what the words mean. Teachers have to adapt themselves and their methods to meet the peculiar needs of the deaf child."

The children were so bright, and said so many cute things I hated to leave them, but time was flying and I must hasten.

"This," said Miss McDowell, "is our representative work. We keep a child, three years and then promote him to the advanced department."

While crossing the grounds, my guide and I met a young girl. With a pleased gleam of recognition she grasped my companion's hand, and exclaimed: "Have you risen from the dead? Oh! it is such a long time since I have seen you."

This was one of my guide's old pupils, and it was with pride she said: "I taught her to talk."

"How very convenient it is to have this cement path," I remarked. "Indeed it is, but in more ways than one. This path is the roof of the tunnel which conducts heat and electric lighting from the boiler and

dynamo-house to the other end of the grounds."

The advanced department has the finest buildings on the grounds, standing on a slight elevation. With its fine porticoes and extensive wings, it has a magnificent facade.

All the department buildings have the same general plan. Each consists of a central portion containing dining rooms, chapel, office and reception rooms, kitchens, and so forth, and on opposite sides are wings for the boys and girls.

The school-house of each department is a separate building at the rear, and is connected with the chapel of the department on the second floor by a covered bridge. Feeling, as I imagine the Queen of Sheba felt on her visit to Solomon, I reached the superintendent's office, and was most cordially welcomed.

Seeing that I noticed some photographs on the wall, Dr. Crouter inquired if I knew anything of the institution's history. Confessing my ignorance, I asked him if he would tell me something of it.

"In 1819," he began, "David G. Sexias gathered a small class of the unfortunate deaf he found gesticulating on the street, in his little crockery shop on Market Street, and commenced to teach them. He had heard something of the sign-method used in France and introduced into America at the Hartford School by Dr. Gallaudet, but the accounts were but meagre, and he had many difficulties to surmount, but the success of his school was so great that his institution was founded through the efforts of philanthropic citizens, and with Sexias as principal, was established in a small house on High (now Market) Street, near Seventeenth."

"The first president of the Board of Directors was Bishop Henry White, and Mr. Bacon, the first treasurer, used to go to market with his basket on his arm, and do the providing for the household. To-day," laughed Mr. Crouter, "It takes a steward and an assistant to do the marketing for about six hundred people."

"From this building the school removed first to Eleventh and Market Streets, and afterwards, in 1824, to Broad and Pine Streets. After a period of sixty years, we removed to our present spacious quarters."

"There is one great advantage the institution has always had," he continued; "from its foundation to the present, it has always had a Board of Directors who have worked with fidelity and devotion to advance its best interests, and have had deeply at heart the welfare of the unfortunate class under their charge. Our present board are all well-known Pennsylvanians, such men as Emelen Hutchinson, President; F. Mortimer Lewis, John T. Morris, A. R. Montgomery, Samuel Houston, Henry D. Welsh, Hon. Eckley B. Cox, Caleb Milne, Rev. Dr. Harris and Rev. Dr. Seiss."

"How many pupils have you at present?"

"We have 460."

"Where do they come from? I had no idea there were so many deaf children."

"There are 4800 deaf people in Pennsylvania, and 1500 of these are in Philadelphia alone. Our pupils come from all over Pennsylvania. Without reference to color or creed—be he Protestant or Catholic, Jew or Gentile—he is made welcome and treated the same by managers and officers."

Just then a boy of about 14 entered and said to Mr. Crouter, "Please give me ten cents."

"What for?"

"Because I will go home to-day."

"And what is the money for?"

"Because I want a ticket to the Zoological Garden Station."

"Did you understand him?" asked Mr. Crouter, after the boy had left the office.

"Indeed I did. It seems as if the millennium is near at hand, when the dumb speak."

We visited classes that had been under instruction seven, eight and nine years, respectively. These boys and girls read speech from the lips so rapidly it seemed impossible they could not hear.

At the teacher's request, I related some World's Fair anecdotes, and to my delight they reproduced them, not in the words I had used, but in original language. These pupils were studying the lessons of our common schools, using text-books of history, grammar, geography, etc. In the higher grade, the pupils were reading "Gibbon's Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire," and wrote essays on

the "Duties of Parents to Their Children."

"How is it, Mr. Crouter, that the public knows so little of this teaching the deaf to speak—is it of such late origin?"

"No, it has had a foothold for the last twenty-five years; but our directors, while always progressive, have been conservative in their policy. When the success of methods of teaching speech to the deaf was demonstrated, the experiment was tried under the eyes of the management. Now we give every child a chance to learn to speak, but in the instruction of the pupils the institution employs that method which promises most benefit to the individual child."

"We have a manual department, under Mr. Booth," he continued, "where 200 pupils are taught by the manual alphabet and by writing. These are they who are about finishing their education, which was commenced before oral methods were fully established here, or who have entered after; but who, through some malformation or other cause, cannot be taught speech. But this latter number is small. More and more are we becoming a purely oral school. An earnest effort is being made to abolish signs or write."

"Now you have an idea how we educate the mind, you must see our Industrial Hall. Since the foundation of the institution, trades have been taught. When our pupils leave us, we expect them to go out into the world able to earn their living."

While on our way to the shops I inquired:

"Do the uneducated deaf have any conception of a Creator or a living Saviour?"

"No; they have never exhibited the slightest conception. It rests with the teacher to impart ideas of morality—the duty they owe to God, themselves, and their fellow-men."

"But," he continued, "no attempt is made to teach sectarian doctrine or to allow theological discussion; when they return home they are unbiased."

"A loving Heavenly Father, the Commandments, and a risen Saviour, are our themes. Catholic children attend the convent at Chestnut Hill."

On entering Industrial Hall I read on a brass tablet on the wall these words:

IN  
LOVING MEMORY  
REBECCA T. MORRIS,  
This School  
FOR THE MANUAL TRAINING  
OF  
DEAF GIRLS,  
is erected by her son,  
A. D., 1893.

"This wing," said Mr. Crouter, "is devoted to girls—the opposite, for boys, is dedicated to the memory of the father, Isaac P. Morris, and the laundry in the basement, studio on first floor and printing office on second floor make up the main or connecting building."

"Naturally, the dressmaking room is the most popular with our girls. There the little girls are taught to hem towels, and passing through the various grades of sewing finally learn to cut and fit; in the sewing room all the clothing for our girls is made."

Girls were shoe fitting, making stockings on knitting machines, type setting, dress making and ironing in the laundry.

"In connection with our printing office," said Mr. Crouter, "we publish a weekly newspaper, the *Silent Worker*, edited by one of our teachers. It is devoted to news items of interest to the deaf, and information in regard to the deaf and their education, for circulation among the hearing."

In the tailor shop little fellows were seated cross-legged on the table making buttonholes, while larger boys were cutting, fitting, sewing and pressing coats and trousers.

The tailor in charge proudly exhibited a finished coat made by a boy of 16 years.

"The boys are required to wear a suit of gray cadet cloth," said Mr. Crouter, "and the tailor shops turn out all of the uniforms."

Boys were making and mending shoes, setting type, cabinet making, baking, tailoring and assisting in the laundry.

"All our pupils," said Mr. Crouter, "are taught drawing, but if a child shows special talent for art he is placed in the studio and given special instruction."

Boys and girls were together at work in the studio: some were drawing from casts, some were painting in oils, and others were making crayon portraits.

"We now manufacture all the bread and cakes, and do the laundry

work of the institution," said Mr. Crouter.

"It seems like a manufacturing city of itself."

"Yes; but when our plans are all developed we expect to teach many other trades. I want to show you a model hospital. When these buildings were erected each was provided with an infirmary on the top floor, and it was thought we had provided against every emergency, but last year it was proven beyond a doubt we must have different accommodations for contagious diseases, so an appeal was made to the Legislature, asking for an appropriation for a hospital. This was granted, and the workmen have just about completed it."

"With its glass-enclosed sun parlors on the south front, its perfect system of drainage, and every facility to lessen the nurses' work, it is one of the completest of hospitals. We have a physician in daily attendance, and a consulting staff of eminent specialists, such as Dr. J. M. Da Costa, Dr. D. Murry Cheston, Dr. Thomas G. Morton, Dr. H. R. Wharton, Dr. Charles T. Turnbull, Dr. Charles H. Burnett, Dr. Harrison Allen and Dr. Arthur Ames Bliss."

"From what source or sources does the institution derive its income?" I asked.

"We have had many kind and generous friends in the past, and we were enabled to purchase these grounds and erect these buildings, with the exception of the hospital, without aid from the State, but our yearly income is derived from an appropriation from the Legislature, and as our school grows in numbers this needs to be increased."

"The institution has prepared the place, but is dependent upon its friends and the Legislature to hold up its hands."

"Then you consider it the duty of the State to educate its deaf population?"

"Good schools and good teachers are rightly beginning to be recognized as better and worthier conservators of the public peace and morality than are legislative enactments and police regulations; the pillory and prison cell are giving way before the advance of the spelling book and Christ's law of love."

## Why not Read the Lips of Men?

Several times of late, it has been brought forward as an argument against the oral method of instruction, that it bars the employment of male teachers, because of the difficulty a man experiences in make himself understood through speech-reading. If it were based upon fact the objection would be a strong one, for so long as education includes the development of character we cannot afford to dispense with many influences in the schools. And it might be added of oral pupils that if they cannot learn to read the lips of men, their training in this particular will be of little value to them outside of their own homes, as elsewhere they will have to do almost exclusively with the sterner sex. The majority of both the boys and girls will have to earn their living in work-shops and factories, where they will have to take their orders from men; the conductors of the street cars and steam cars, on which they will travel, are men; the waiters in the restaurants, to which they resort for refreshment, are generally men; in the telegraph office, post-office, and railway station, etc., they are much more often confronted by men than by women; their pastors are men, not women; if they wish to ask a question on the street, they will hunt up a policeman, not a woman; and so it goes through the relations and accidents of life. When the Telephone Editor asserted that the ability to read the lips would be worth a thousand dollars a year to him, he probably meant lips of men, not of women. If he came to apportion this sum according to sex he would allow about \$200 as representing the business value of the ability to read women's lips and \$800 for the ability to read those of men.

I am not disputing the value of women in the schools. They can no more be dispensed with than can the men. But it would be a great misfortune to the rising generation if, because of cheapness or other reasons, they should crowd men out to any greater extent than they have already done.—*Silent Worker*.

Eyes with long corners and thick lids that cover half the pupil are always indicative of talent.

## "Hamlet" Played at Mt. Airy Pa.

The success of the performance of Shakespeare's *Hamlet* is literally the talk of the people—those who witnessed the play at the Manual Department, Saturday evening, May 26th. Those who said "I think I am not going to see *Hamlet*" or "I have a previous engagement for the evening," now say "I wish I had seen the play."

The tragedy of *Hamlet* was adapted and condensed by Mr. Ziegler—reduced to three acts and ten scenes. The grave diggers, Burial of Ophelia, quarrel between Laertes and Hamlet at the cemetery, and other scenes, were cut out because they are of no material importance to, and not at all connected with the plot. It is to be remembered that it was Hamlet's intention to deceive the Court—and punish the King and Queen.

The play was well presented by the members of the Chirological Literary Society, and produced with the following cast:

Claudius, King of Denmark.	R. M. Ziegler
Hamlet, Son to the late and nephew to present King.	Charles Waterhouse.
Polonius, Lord Chamberlain.	Harry Yoder
Laertes, Son to Polonius.	Walter Tobias
Horatio, friend to Hamlet.	Elmer Brooks
Rosencrantz, courtiers.	John Foster
Osric, courtiers.	H. Fennekes
First Actor.	Walter V. Tobias
Second Actor.	R. M. Ziegler
Ghost of Hamlet's Father.	R. M. Ziegler
Gertrude, Queen of Denmark and Mother of Hamlet.	Miss Lydia Sierer
Ophelia, Daughter of Polonius.	Miss Rose A. Laird
Actress.	Miss Maggie Laird
Lords.	L. Zimmerman
	Irwin Eyer
	John McEvilly
	Carrie Alwine
	Ellen M. Scott
	Martha Steckel
	Adeline McKeeney
	John Berth
Ladies.	Robert Garbet
Guards.	Guy Allen
Attendant.	

Several of those who have witnessed the play have complied with our request by giving the following criticisms:

Superintendent Crouter:

"I think the play was surprisingly well presented. The parts of Hamlet and Ophelia were skillfully portrayed. Mr. Waterhouse excelled in his part in particular. Mr. Ziegler made a striking king."

By Principal Booth:

"I think the play was very well rendered. The actors had their parts well learned, and each one gave his part with spirit and feeling. I noticed great improvement in this respect over former efforts. The players showed by the expression in their faces that they appreciated the sentiment in what they were saying."

"While not detracting from any of the rest—all having done well—I think the parts of Hamlet, Polonius, Horatio, Ophelia, the King and Queen, were especially well rendered, Hamlet and Polonius best of all."

"Hamlet could scarcely have been better. His face, figure, and grace would make the fortune of any actor now on the stage. I am proud of our pupils and I felt glad that they could give such a difficult play as *Hamlet* so well."

"I think we all owe a vote of thanks to Mr. Ziegler for the time and labor that he expended to make the play a success. Much is due to his study and training by which the thought and sentiment of the play was interpreted."

By Mr. S. G. Davidson:

"Of the many plays given in pantomime and by gestures that I have seen, including even those by the students of the National College, who supposedly represented the best talent of all the schools for the deaf in the country, none approached in excellence that of last Saturday night."

What struck me most was the way in which the actors entered into the spirit of the play, and the realistic manner in which our boys and girls, who in their young lives have experienced nothing of tragedy, presented the most tragic passage. There was genuine feeling in the acting of Hamlet, Ophelia, Polonius, and the Queen, that was not to be expected of immature school-boys and school-girls, and of which I think our pupils of a few years ago would have been incapable. We all expected much of the King and and we were not disappointed."

By J. P. Walker:

"The best rendering of a play, in gesture, I have ever witnessed. Not only was the story well developed, but the subtle thoughts of Shakes-

peare, throughout, were brought out in a manner little short of the marvelous. With full stage accessories it could not fail to give satisfaction to the most critical of speaking audiences."

By Miss Sutton:

"The tragedy of *Hamlet* has been, through many generations of dramatic art, the final test of an actor's ability. The comparative excellence of its rendition on last Saturday evening is therefore a high tribute to the talent of a cast purely amateur. The pupils entered into the spirit of the play with an understanding and a vivacity which would have done credit to their superiors in age and education."

By Miss Foley:

"What do I think about the play? I am glad you asked me, as there is much I would like to say to you on the subject. The time and patience Mr. Ziegler devoted to you, while you were studying *Hamlet*, deserves more than passing notice. I know so well what it requires to arouse energy in others: to impart to them the power to put life, meaning and feeling into their actions and words, especially where no gymnastic training has preceded the effort, that I regarded the result of Mr. Ziegler's few weeks of labor as something marvelous."

"From the first I was confident that you would all know your parts well and would be able to repeat your lines in 'that barbarous sign-language,' but I was not prepared to see you make the De l'Epee language breathe, live and act with all the fire of its youth. I was careful to select my seat near the door, so I could easily make my exit in case *Hamlet* proved irksome, but from the time the curtain went up on the first act till it raged down on the last, I was held as if spellbound."

"Aside from the energy and strength your minds and bodies gained while studying *Hamlet*, the influence it will have on you morally is equal to a month of Sunday sermons. I will have more to say to you about this at another time."

Mr. E. Thompson:

"Putting aside the question of the language employed—which I did not understand—and judging the performance as one would a play in a foreign language unknown to him, simply upon the acting, the rendition of *Hamlet* last Saturday evening deserves high praise. The woe-begone, lost-all-my-relatives expression which Mr. Waterhouse maintained throughout the entire performance, was a bit of facial work worthy of the professional stage, as was also Mr. Ziegler's display emotion during the 'play-scene.'"

"Ophelia" and "Polonius" were well portrayed, and indeed something could easily be said of all the participants."

Thanks are due to the following persons: All Souls' Working People's Club for loaning us many of its nice costumes "without interest"; J. C. Fisher Esq., a leading costumer in the city, for furnishing several of the elegant costumes at greatly reduced rates; Joseph Buch, of A. M. Buch & Co., Wig-Makers, for supplying all the things, etc., needed at greatly reduced rates and also for charging nothing for painting the faces, etc., Miss Foley, versed in the Delsarte System, for training actresses in the making movements, and also for seeing that they were properly and suitably dressed, and Miss Loudridge, and Miss McClellan, Mrs. Nethans, Principal Booth and others, for valuable services rendered.

Proceeds from sale of tickets will be divided equally between the Home Fund of the Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf and the Expense Fund of the Chirological Literary Society.

CHARLES W. WATERHOUSE,  
WALTER V. TOBIAS,  
ROSE A. LAIRD.  
Committee.

## Rev. Mr. Mann's Appointments.

10-945 A.M. Columbus.	Baccalaureate
10-300 P.M. Columbus.	Sermon.
15-Indianapolis.	Reunion.
16-Indianapolis.	"
17-10:30 A.M. Indianapolis.	Service.
17-3 P.M. Indianapolis.	Service.

## Services at St. Francis Xavier's.

At the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Sixteenth Street, west of 6th Avenue, services for deaf-mutes every Sunday, at 2:30 o'clock. Rev. Joseph M. Stadelman, S. J., Director. Oral and sign interpretation.

## HERE AND THERE.

The best advertised deaf-mute club in these United States is the Deaf-Mute Bachelor Club of New York City. So far its obituary has already appeared in several deaf-mute papers. Notwithstanding all this the Bachelor Club is yet on its feet and will yet be heard from.

Our hopes of an alumni meeting this summer have sunk down in our boots, but not so with our spirit of loyalty. New York will be the duller portion of the country this summer. And, of course, every great educational institution has its Alumni Association—not so with Fanwood. It has existed these seventy-five years and has no Alumni Association, nor is there even a dim prospect of its coming. What other institution of its standing can say the same? And for goodness' sake will not some one enlighten us on what the Empire State Association has to do with the alumni of the N. Y. Institute? Who will confound graduates of seven institutions in this State with the same? Will not the "knowing" ones speak out and tell us why a meeting of the alumni should not take place. If it is for financial reasons, we sit down.—"Infante" in *Silent Worker*.

We are glad to see "Infante" at it again. Yes, Fanwood ought to have an Alumni Association of its own. We move, and also second that "Infante" be selected chairman, and that the first reunion be held in Yonkers, N. Y., July 4th, 1894. We'll promise to be there. So roll up your sleeves and go to work right away, there is only two months left in which to make the necessary arrangements, but it can be done.

The unexpected always happens. We thought that the change of the name of the National Deaf-Mute College to Gallaudet College would give entire satisfaction to the alumni, but no, for we find that they are the first to kick, none of them give the same reason. Here in New York we have not heard a single remark passed against the change of the name; in fact, every body think that it is most fitting that the first and only college for the deaf should have a name, and no better name than Gallaudet College could have been selected.

It is too bad that the Fanwoods of Washington Heights deflected the Kendall's of Gallaudet College in the first ball game played between them, but we rejoice over the event because these two clubs will again meet next year, perhaps on the gridiron as well as on the diamond, and as the games are likely to be played in New York City, we believe that it will be a paying venture if it is played on a holiday. When it comes to a large attendance at a foot-ball game, New York takes the cake every time.

We are sorry to see Editor Reynolds trying to cast a slur on the name of the once best-governed deaf-mute club in this city or anywhere else. I refer to the Gallaudet Club. We have in our possession the minutes of the club, and the hints that he refers to should not for a moment be entertained. The name of Gallaudet is honored in New York City, and we hope everywhere.

An editorial in the New York *Journal* of May 10, and an item in the mechanical department of the *California News* of May 12, each reply to "Mr. O'Flaherty's" recommendation against the introduction of type-setting machines in institution printing offices. Although differently expressed, the sentiment of these two authorities is practically the same, both writers claiming that the plan is impracticable, and holding that one of the first requisites of an operator of the machines is a thorough knowledge of composition, and to make good compositors of its pupils is as much as is to be expected of an institution printing office. Great minds frequently do run in the same furrow. Would that the great minds in the profession could find a pathway to follow in harmony and to the best interests of the education of the deaf.—*Deaf-Mute Voice*.

Comments on the above are unnecessary.

In the Government Printing Office at Washington, D. C., they still set type by hand. Type-setting machines perhaps can not do good enough work for our national representatives there. The Government Printing Office, must be put down as behind the march of progress, mustn't it?

"Ted" has not thrown up his job as a correspondent for the *Advocate*. It is the *Advocate* that has suspended for the term. "Ted" is all right.

A. QUAD.

NEW YORK, JUNE 5, '94.

One of the best ways to a clean or polished stove is to add a little turpentine to the blacking, just enough to wet it or soften it. It remains on the stove longer and looks brighter than when wet with water.



# THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, JUNE 7, 1894.

E. A. HODGSON, Editor.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, (published at 164th Street and Ridge Avenue) is issued every Thursday. It is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

## TERMS

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## CONTRIBUTIONS.

All contributions must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Correspondents are alone responsible for views and opinions expressed in their communications.

Contributions, subscriptions and Business Letters to be sent to the Editor, THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, Station M, New York, City.

Inquiries concerning the whereabouts of individuals, will be charged for at the rate of ten cents a line.

Specimen copies sent to any address on receipt of five cents.

"He's true to God who's true to man;  
Wherever wrong is done  
To the humblest and the weakest  
Neath the all-uboholding sun,  
That wrong is also done to us,  
And they are slaves most base  
Whose love of right is for themselves,  
And not for all the race."

The "Telephone Editor" of the *Silent World* comments upon an editorial brevity that appeared in the *JOURNAL* in reference to the meagre attendance at lectures given under the auspices of societies in New York and Brooklyn. He lays the blame on the custom of recitals of well-known books. Why that is the class of "lecture" that draws the biggest house. If the story told is of a blood-curdling nature, the empty benches are not a feature of that particular evening. The deaf seem to go on the principle that they ought to be thrilled and horrified for the money paid for admission; the idea of learning anything new does not enter into the minds of nine out of every ten.

The "literary" societies ought to make a new move, and announce on the tickets and newspaper notices that all lectures are to be of an instructive character, and those who want to improve their minds should not fail to attend;—those who already know it all, and others who are content to have their mental faculties go to seed, are not expected to squander ten cents in so unprofitable a manner.

"Hypo's" suggestion that ice-cream and strawberries might be passed round at the close of the lecture, would no doubt prove a great and successful scheme. But it also might delay the appearance of many of the audience who desired to avoid the fatigue of a long wait for the cooling collation. Also, if side shows are considered necessary to draw a full house, the lecture business had better be relegated to innocuous desuetude, and instead there could be a "dumb band" overture, to be followed by "copenhagen," "drop the handkerchief," "post office," and other games of the same class, that seem to bring joy to the hearts of so many full-grown juveniles.

There is something radically wrong with a great many of our deaf-mutes. Shut out as it were from the thousand and one ways of intellectual improvement, one would naturally expect them to be ravenous after mental pabulum, and unless "Hypo" can offer a better solution, we shall be inclined to ascribe this mental torpidity to lack of intellectual exercise such as the hearing get in every-day intercourse.

We acknowledge with thanks a souvenir programme of the Closing Exercises of the Michigan School for the Deaf, which occurred on June 4th. The programme is a neat specimen of the printer's art. It is embellished with outline wood-cuts engraved by pupils of the school. It comprises ten or twelve leaves of fine woodcut paper—the printing being on one side of the page only, and the whole daintily tied with pale-blue ribbon. We congratulate the school—printers, engravers, pupils and principal—on this very pretty exhibit.

The North Dakota *Banner* is printing, in successive issues, short and pithy quotations from writers on topics having a bearing upon the education of the deaf, under the caption "Sayings of the Nestors." As the editor of the *JOURNAL* has been quoted as one of the "Nestors," along with J. L. Smith and Harris Taylor, after recovering from his surprise and embarrassment, he offers the suggestion that the *Banner* publish the immortal list with an explanatory note detailing how a "Nestor" can be distinguished from ordinary mortals.

# ITEMIZER.

## Abbreviated News Concerning Deaf-Mutes

The idea is to gather into this column items that relate to deaf-mutes personally, or to institutions for the benefit of deaf-mutes. We hope our friends and readers will keep us supplied with items for this column. Mark items to be sent: *The Itemizer*.

Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Fitzgerald have moved up town, and now live on West 131 Street, New York.

Mr. Henri Mace, who used to sling type in the same office with Mr. Seymour A. Berry, in Walton, N. Y., is now clerking at the Park Hotel, Raleigh, N. C.

Edwin W. Fri-ber conducted the services at the vestry of St. Stephen's Church in Lynn last Sunday evening. The audience was larger than usual.

Miss Spanion has purchased a new trotter with a record of 2:10. He is named "Be", and when he travels around Spring Lake, N. J., the telegraph poles assume the appearance of a forest denuded of foliage.

E. W. Friesbe will preach to the Lowell deaf-mutes at the Advent Church on the 10th inst., at two o'clock, and also will lecture and preach in Keene, N. H., Saturday evening and Sunday forenoon, June 16th and 17th.

Outfielder Hoy is not, strictly speaking, a mute. He can say a few words. Klamazoo Jennings says: "Those words that Hoy can say better than any other are, 'You are rotten'." He says them whenever the umpire calls a bad strike on him.

The Gallaudet Society for Deaf-Mutes will hold its eighth annual strawberry festival, Thursday evening, June 21st, at St. Andrew's House, 38 Chambers Street, Boston, Mass. Rev. Father Lebrion will be present at the festival.

Charles Sparrow, a deaf-mute, who lodged at Police Headquarters Monday night, stole officer McDonald's bicycle shoes before leaving on Tuesday morning. He was arrested by Roundsman McCabe and sent to jail for ten days—*Poughkeepsie News-Press*.

"Arlie" Latham spares nobody. His most choice remarks this season are addressed to his team-mate, "Dummys" Hoy. "Here is a boy who never says a word," shouted the clown last week as Hoy went to the plate, "but he can make that old bat of his talk in seven languages besides Von der Ahe English." When Hoy gets a base and "Arlie" gets out to coach him around, the spectators are treated to a roaring open-air farce-comedy.

Mr. John C. Miller, a graduate of the High Class of the New York Institution, and for the past several years teacher at the North Carolina Institution, has just recovered from an illness which almost resulted in his death. It was only through the skill of his physician that he was able to pull through all right. The coming summer, probably in August or September, Mr. Miller will probably visit New York, which he has not done since he graduated from Fannwood.

The relations existing between the superintendent of a school for the deaf, and those to whom he entrusts the weighty interests involved, are not so well understood as they should be. The superintendent must watch every interest with unceasing vigilance, and to accomplish all that is required of him he must have efficient, conscientious assistants. By reason of his position, he is responsible not for his own acts alone, but for the faithful performance of the duties of every person whom he has entrusted with duties connected with the school. All others working under him are responsible only to him; if, by the united efforts of all, success follows; all share alike the applause of the public. Success depends upon the faithful discharge of every individual duty, and if the superintendent should seem exacting, it is only evidence of his fitness for the position he holds. All should be in close touch with the superintendent, advise freely relative to all matters in which they are interested.—*Kendall, Texas*.

## IN MEMORIAM.

BY A FRIEND

The following lines were written on the death of Miss Gussie M. Wilkins, whose parents are deaf-mutes, and who died at her home at North Branch, Antrim, N. H., April 26th, 1894, aged 25 years:

From our earthly ties of Friendship  
Death has called another home;  
And our hearts are pierced with sorrow  
For the loved one that is gone.  
For Death's Angel took the sister—  
Kind and gentle, dear in life—  
From her friends and weeping kindred,  
From this world of toil and strife.  
To the better home up yonder,  
To the father's home above,  
To a rest with Christ her Saviour,  
And a life of joy and love.  
Though her earthly life is ended,  
And her form laid "neath the sod,  
Her sweet spirit is with Jesus  
In the paradise of God.  
And we'll meet with that dear sister  
In the Heaven bright and fair;  
But we'll miss her as we journey  
Through this life of toil and care.  
Patiently she bore life's burden,  
Trusting Christ who gave her lot;  
Sorrow, pain, and disappointment,  
Meekly bore, and murmured not.  
Much we loved her, and we miss her,  
Since from earth she's passed away,  
But we'll meet with her in Heaven—  
In the realms of endless day.  
Courage, then, fond parents, sister,  
Friends, the time will not be long  
Ere we'll meet her, if we're faithful,  
In that happy land of song.  
Where, with Christ our blessed Redeemer,  
On the fair celestial shore,  
We will meet with that dear sister,  
Meet where parting is no more.

# WHISPERINGS UNDER THE ROSE.

Mr. Henry C. White's address is No. 5 Waverly Street, Brighton, Mass.

## A STATE OF MAINE LETTER.

It had been my intention for some time to visit Portland, Me., and taking advantage of the kind invitation of Mr. William E. Shaw, the president of the Portland Deaf-Mute Society, your scribe went there last week and was fortunate enough to visit the little school which has become so famous through the length and breadth of our land by the decided course taken by its directors in changing the educational policy of the school.

Tall oaks from little acorns grow, and we may reasonably expect the impetus thus given to the Combined System to spread further still. That the intentions of the school board will be well and successfully carried out by the new principal is very evident from a talk with her. If any one who has crossed the pen-points with the ex-editor of the *Silent World* imagines that Miss Taylor is a regular old-fashioned school marm with corkscrew ringlets, he had better disabuse his mind of any such an impression. Every one will find a Venus and a Minerva combined in her. She is in love with the combined system and grows eloquent when she speaks of its greater utility than the oral method. Her aim, as she stated in no uncertain tones, is to show that the combined system can do as good oral work or even better. The opportunities she was fortunate enough to obtain of observing the real workings of all methods impressed an observant mind like hers that a good mastery of language was the only solid foundation of success in speech and lip-reading, and that in order to acquire language, the intelligence must be developed first of all, and that it could be done only by the quickening and life-giving principle of signs; lip-reading she said was mere guess-work, and could be utilized with any degree of success only when the pupil had a sufficient mastery of language to catch a few words and make out the context.

"How," she asked, "is the pupil to understand speech if he has little or no knowledge of English?" So she will try to develop the pupil's intelligence by any means possible and give the benefits of the oral method to all who can profit by it, and waste no time in teaching it to those who can never acquire speech and lip-reading, for it would be kinder to teach the last mentioned class of pupils by signs. "All teachers of any experience with both methods must agree that Miss Taylor's ideas are in harmony with the best principles of progress and evolution. Any method that will educate the deaf in the best way"—that is her motto. In view of this, it is to be regretted that one of the institution papers did not give her credit for knowing what she was about and criticised her for giving the oral method too much prominence at a public exhibition. Miss Taylor does not want it to be said that the combined system does not give as good oral work as the method does. She is satisfied and so are the school directors, who were present at the exhibition, that it can be done.

Miss Taylor is doing a great work in oralism-ridden New England, and if the School Board would support her by giving her a corps of assistants experienced and in sympathy with her aims, she will make the school rank as one of the best. Of the personnel of her assistants, it can be said that they all have had no previous training under the combined system and are unable to teach by the sign method, though to judge by the intelligence of their pupils they have done good work by "natural actions and gestures" since Miss Taylor took the helm and gave directions that they should try every means available in teaching language. As to what changes, if any, in the corps of teachers would be made, Miss Taylor did not say. I believe from what I saw of her that she is naturally kind-hearted and regards her position as rather delicate. The matter will rest with the school board which must decide what is to be done, like any "soulless corporation." Miss Taylor expects to begin her work in earnest next Fall, at which time, the sign method will have its appropriate place in the education of the children. The one great need of the school is a dormitory building, where all the pupils could be gathered under one roof and be under the constant supervision of the principal. It is a greater responsibility than any lady principal ought to be asked to bear in taking charge of a day school, when the pupils board around in different places, exposed to influences more or less demoralizing, to say nothing of the evening lessons poorly learned, where the teachers can not be present to assist in the way of explanations, discipline, etc. With commendable spirit, the Legislature has made an appropriation for a dormitory, and Miss Taylor fervently hopes that it will be ready for occupancy by next Fall.

Prof. Bell and Dr. Gillett paid the school a visit recently, and Miss Taylor was not afraid to tell them what she thought of the advantages of the combined system. Indeed, her outspoken championship of the "poor, despised sign method," is one of the most charming things about her, and in her hands, the native vernacular of the deaf acquires a piquancy and a gracefulness which are very taking. I asked her, "What did Prof. Bell say?" She said, with a merry smile, "He agreed with me." Of course, Prof. Bell would have been

"no gentleman," if he did not. But, seriously speaking, the doctor could not possibly have objected to signs, after his recent article in the *Educator*.

A good illustration of the utility of signs happened soon after Miss Taylor assumed charge of the school. The oral teachers complained of the want of attention on the part of the pupils in the Sunday school. They had been trying to make them understand the story of Adam and Eve, but they might as well have talked to the winds, for the pupils' eyes wandered away anywhere but on their teachers' lips, and they gave up the attempt in despair. Miss Taylor went to the Sunday school and told them the history of the creation of man and woman, in her own graceful pantomime, and it was a modern revelation to the oral teachers how the pupils listened with all the animation and intelligence of an absorbing interest in the narrative. After this *bona fide* comparison of the comparison of the results of both methods, will the *Silent World* please give us a rest on the story of how breathlessly and excitedly the pupils of the Mt. Airy Institution hung on the words from the lips or dexterous fingers of the teachers?

One of the most consistent advocates of the combined system in the School Board is Mr. W. H. Brownson, a journalist connected with the *Portland Advertiser*. Thanks to his newspaper training, he is gifted with keen powers of observation, and is able to look upon both sides of a question and decide upon the merits of both sides. The first suggestion of a change in the direction of "more flexible methods," a famous phrase much quoted in the silent press of this country, is said to have come from Mr. Brownson.

By the permission of Miss Taylor, smilingly given, your scribe interviewed the teachers on their views in regard to the change of methods inaugurated by the directors. There are six of them, a number that seems out of proportion to the attendance of pupils, which does not quite roll up to sixty boys and girls, though it is Miss Taylor's intention to scour the State this summer for all the deaf children of school age, too many of whom are not allowed to go to school until their minds have lost the soft, wax-like impressionableness of childhood and assumed almost the rigidity of marble which sadly retards their intellectual development, a fact about the Maine deaf-mutes that is well-known in "Old Hartford," but the extreme distance to Connecticut was one of the reasons, which will however have no standing ground after the dormitory of the Maine School is built.

Miss Armstrong is a new teacher, and this much can be said in her favor—she is an enthusiast in favor of the combined system, anxious and willing to learn it. She was put in the school with kindly thought by the recommendation of Mr. Brownson to lend her countenance and support to the new principal. Her work with one of six years' age showed how well she has done in teaching speech and lip-reading with the aid of natural actions and gestures which she is not afraid to use in a manner and quantity unknown in hearing schools. At the same time, she has developed to a remarkable degree the dormant faculties of several pupils of six or eight years' standing who, to use Miss Taylor's expansive words, "were sacrificed to the oral god," and neglected merely because they could not learn to talk and it was talked of "dumping them on Old Hartford." The oral teachers solemnly assured Miss Taylor that these pupils were weak-minded and could never be taught anything, but in the course of two months, under Miss Taylor's supervision, these "idiotic" pupils have learned enough to write a good-sized vocabulary in a neat, legible handwriting. This "over true tale" is too common in every pure oral school, and it is time that the public should know it. Miss Armstrong is all right.

The other teachers, while freely acknowledging that they have found it imperatively necessary to resort to natural actions and gestures in most cases, yet think it is awfully hard to learn the Abbe de l'Epee system. They said they had never seen the combined system used and did not know enough about it to form an opinion, but at the same time, they could see a general improvement under the broader methods introduced by Miss Taylor. With one exception, in the case of an experienced teacher who impressed me as a person who would make a good combined system teacher and told me in strict confidence "we have an excellent principal, and I think she is right in insisting that language as the foundation of all things should be better taught," the other teachers are rather diffident as to their ability to master the combined system. They were assured that they need not teach signs to the pupils at all, as they already knew them or could pick them up sooner than they could, and they could learn the signs from their own pupils and turn their knowledge to account in their instruction of English and speech. They however smiled at the idea of learning anything from their pupils. They do not know the wonderful adaptability of the sign-language to the deaf, and its resources in their education. One teacher said she would prefer to use speech and the manual alphabet without signs, and when she was assured that if her pupils were well enough advanced in language and lip-reading, she need not use signs to them at all, she seemed much better pleased with the Combined System. Another teacher seemed to me to be a good

one. She was proud of her class, and said, "I think they are all bright children." I thought it was a pity that she did not know either signs or the manual alphabet. One of her little girls talked to me in the Abbe de l'Epee system, and when I told the teacher about it she was surprised, and wanted to know where the little girl learned it. The pupil said, with some hesitation, as though fearful of having committed an unpardonable sin, that she learned it from another girl at home. That teacher did not know what a golden mine of knowledge had been lying at her feet all these years, undeveloped for want of skill and training on her part. One of the oral teachers took as a high compliment my remark that I thought she would make a first rate combined system teacher. Miss Armstrong has a pleasant and cheery spirit in her work and she has found the free use of gestures a great help to her, relieving her from the great mental strain inseparable from the oral method. Several institution papers were lying on Miss Taylor's table, and she expressed her pleasure at the kindness of the editors in keeping her in mind, but there were other editors not so gallant and she inquired whether it was the rule to exchange only with institutions which were fortunate enough to own a paper and leave out such schools as had none. Who can answer this question?

## PERSONAL ITEMS.

Your scribe found the newly-established deaf-mute society in a chaotic state on account of the attempt of a hearing woman of erratic notions to "rule the roost" in her own way, and her queer habit of ordering every one who disagrees with her to "stand not upon the order of his going, but to go at once." Not even the officers are safe from her wrath. She overrides the constitution and by-laws to suit her own sweet will. As a consequence, there is a serious split in the society, and Mr. W. E. Shaw, the president, talks of resigning and organizing another, leaving out the disturbing element.

The Sunday School is under the charge of Mrs. Otis Wildes, and as she can only use the manual alphabet, not much interest is manifested by the members. The afternoon services are under the management of the Society of which Mr. Shaw is or was president, and your scribe was invited to preach. Now, don't smile. It was only a Boston sermon, that is to say, a lecture on the course of worldly events with an appropriate text from the Bible after the manner of Boston preachers, though not quite so learned and eloquent, of course.

Mr. W. E. Shaw was fortunate enough to have won the maternal and paternal friendship of a wealthy family who treat him almost like a son. His kind friend, Mr. E. O. Bailey, is an extensive manufacturer of carriages in Woodford, and in his large, handsome warehouses in Portland, he keeps a stock of everything in the horse business. Mrs. Bailey, who, by the way, can talk fluently on the hand and knows signs to some extent, told the writer that Mr. Bailey once spent a sleepless night, thinking of a way to benefit his protégé, Mr. Shaw, and offered him a good situation in his manufactory. Mr. Shaw is well satisfied with his present situation in life, as he ought to be. If the world were more full of such people as Mr. and Mrs. Bailey, the deaf-mutes would be much better off. Mr. Shaw lives in the family.

At a pleasant gathering in the pretty home of Mr. and Mrs. Libby, in Westbrook, your scribe met both old friends and new. Mr. Libby is a graduate of the Day School. Mrs. Libby was Miss Emily Boothby, of Boston, where she has a host of friends. The couple have not yet rounded out one year of their marriage, and they are as lively and happy a wedded pair as could be found anywhere. Mrs. Libby particularly desires her old friend, Mrs. Isaac Blanchard, of Charlestown, Mass., to pay her a visit at the earliest opportunity, and she desires to be kindly remembered to her old friends in the Hub.

Mr. and Mrs. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Irwin, are near neighbors on farms and came together in a carriage. They are prosperous and well-to-do old timers.

Mr. Henry Harden, a graduate of the Day School, is well known in Boston where he is a frequent attendant at levees. A steady worker at a special branch of wandy manufacturing, he is pretty well fixed in life. He expected a pleasurable visit from his friend, Mr. Henry Howe, of Worcester, Mass., at the time I left Portland.

Mr. John Young, a pupil of Miss Taylor, gives promise of great intelligence, and he is being talked of as going to the Gallaudet College at Washington, D. C. *En passant*, the Legislature makes an annual allowance of \$90 for the board of the pupils of the school in private families, and one of the boys told me that he works for his board and lodging in a rich family and pockets the State's allowance. Yankee thrift clear through.

Miss Libby, uneducated but a smart worker in a silk mill in Westbrook, is a sister of Mr. Libby mentioned before. By the way, Mr. Albert A. Small, of Belmont, Mass., remarked to me a day or two ago that while a resident of Maine, he personally knew of fifty uneducated deaf-mutes in that State. The combined system school was started none too soon.

Henry H. Skillin, an old-time resident of Boston, works in the E. J.

Burrows window and door-screen factory, said to be the largest in the world. He also has the responsible position of locking up the big factory and turning over the keys to the night watchman. He sends kind remembrances to his friends here, and desires them to know that his address is "No. 70 Free Street, Portland, Me." His brother Fred, "the nice young man," as he is called in Boston, is at present living with his mother and sister in Yarmouth, Me.

Mr. Amos Barton, a college graduate, was in Portland during my stay there, and came to Boston with me on his way to visit his chum, Fred R. Stover, at Dorchester. Mr. Barton, with the assistance of Prof. Ballard, of Washington, D. C., had been trying to establish a school at Augusta, but the combined system school at Portland has knocked the bottom out of their plans. Mr. Barton has a cousin in Clara Barton, the famous president of the Red Cross League.

Mr. and Mrs. Lymann Tripp are comfortably situated in Portland, having moved from Brunswick, a year ago. Their son, scarcely 21 or 22 years old, has recently been married, and their pretty young daughter is the mainstay of the old folks. Mr. Tripp has a steady job as a carpenter. They have another son, a bright pupil in the Beverly (Mass.) School.

FREE LANCE.

## Business Law in Daily Use

Herewith are the most important laws succinctly stated, that touch the needs of the average business man. An observance of them will enable one to avoid many mistakes that may be serious and steer the innocent from many pitfalls that may be calamitous. They contain, in few words, the essence of a large amount of legal verbiage, not always very intelligible.

Each individual in a partnership is responsible for the whole amount of the debts of the firm, except in cases of "special" partnerships.

Contracts made on Sunday cannot be enforced.

A contract made with a minor is void.

A contract made with a lunatic (or with one who has a general reputation for weak mindedness) is void. The latter case must, however, be clearly established.

The acts of one partner binds all other partners.

It is a fraud to conceal a fraud.

No consideration is sufficient in law if it is illegal in its nature. (Many "failures" are upset because of this law.)

A receipt for money is not always conclusive.

An agreement without consideration is void.

The law compels no one to do impossibilities. (This must be liberally construed.)

Ignorance of the law excuses no one.

Note especially the following, as affecting the giving and taking of notes.

A note made on Sunday is void.

A note made by a minor is void.

A note obtained by fraud or from a person in a state of intoxication cannot be collected. (This is corollary to the law governing contracts with the weak-minded.)

Notes bear interest only when so stated.

If a note is lost or stolen it does not release the maker; he must pay it if the consideration for which it was given and the amount can be proved.

Signatures made with a lead-pencil are good in law.

A note indorsed in blank is transferable by delivery, the same as if made payable to bearer.

The maker of an "accommodation" note (one for which he has received no consideration, having lent his name and credit for the accommodation of the holder) is not bound to the person accommodated, but is bound to all other parties, precisely as if there was a good consideration.

If the maker of a check or draft has changed his residence, the holder must use "due diligence" to find him.

Checks or drafts must be presented for payment "without unreasonable delay."

Ignorance or oversight of or willful inattention to these fundamental injunctions is the frequent source of annoying and expensive litigation.—*Exchange*.

## Grains of Gold.

It is better to suffer than to sin.

In bringing up a child, think of its old age.

No man can sow idleness and reap prosperity.

There can be no real life where there is no love.

All sins are big, no matter how small they look.

Those who would lead others should always look up.

Always look after things before they get by you.

A civil tongue is a better weapon than a bowie knife.

It lightens a duty to resolve to perform it cheerfully.

What you dislike in another take care to correct in yourself.

A desire to resist oppression is implanted in the nature of man.

It is useless to confess our sins unless we are willing to forsake them.

Never do anything before children that you do not want them to imitate.

Keep your heart full of sunshine, and God will soon give you a face to match it.

There is more help in an ounce of encouragement than there is in a ton of advice.

In counsel it is good to see dangers, but in execution not to see them unless they are very great.

# THE FUND IS ALL RIGHT.

For the benefit of "Free Lance," "Bertie" and others, who seem to be laboring under the impression that the Morrison Bequest of \$500, belonging to the New England Gallaudet Association, is at present under experienced hands and yielding nothing to the treasury, I will say that there is no ground for such apprehension.

The fund is all right, and by the time the Convention meets this summer, the handsome sum of \$70, or thereabouts, will be turned over to Mr. Lester, our authorized treasurer. So now, "Bertie," please do not think that we shall have to climb over the Alps in order to get to Worcester this summer.

JOHN E. CRANE,  
President N. E. G. A.

## Services for Deaf-Mutes.

THIRD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY,  
JUNE 10.

St. Ann's Church, N. Y., 2.45 p.m., Rev. Dr. Gallaudet.  
St. Mark's Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., 3 p.m., Prof. W. G. Jones.  
Gallaudet Home for Deaf Mutes, 11 a.m., Holy Communion, Rev. Mr. Chamberlain.  
St. Mark's Church, Tarrytown, 7.30 p.m. Combined service, Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, interpreter.

The *Sign-language* among the deaf takes the place of the *sound* language among the hearing. Masters of the sign-language can therefore reach the inner life of the deaf more directly and powerfully than the oralists or those who use only the manual alphabet.

## A Blind Girl Who Sets Type.

A remarkable case of what can be done by a blind person is now being exemplified at Swaledale, near Mason City, Iowa. Some twelve weeks ago S. B. Angell purchased the Swaledale *Bee*, and not having enough assistance, his blind sister, Miss Hattie Angell, prevailed upon him to allow her to go into the office and assist in the work. For the first few days she found occupation in folding papers, etc., and she soon became so proficient in that that she asked to be allowed to set type, and was given a case to see what she could do. In less than an hour she had the boxes learned, and her first stickful of type was set in fifty minutes. What is still more remarkable, she can now set as much type as the average compositor, and do it with great accuracy. She experiences but little trouble with her copy. She is expert in writing the language of the blind, and matter is dictated to her. Writing it down in her language, she goes to her case, and, gliding her fingers over the raised surface, she retains in her mind entire sentences and, consequently, can set with great rapidity. In order to get the type right side up, her middle finger is used in feeling the nicks, and that is done while the type is being lifted into position in the stick. She has not yet attempted to distribute type, but she expects to soon become master of this art as well. Miss Angell is a very intelligent young woman, and is a fine player on the piano. She has also achieved quite a little fame as a singer.

## THE FOOT BATH.

Aside from the daily bath, feet should be washed at least once a day. This is a matter of a few minutes, and insures neatness, rest and comfort. If the tired shopgirl or saleswoman, who has been standing for ten hours, would dip her feet into a basin of cold water, instead of curling her bangs, or doing up her back hair, she would have a lighter step and feel more like walking home than usual. Walking heats the feet, standing causes them to swell, and both are tiresome when prolonged. There are various kinds of footbaths, and authorities differ as to their value. Hot water enlarges the feet by drawing the blood to them; when used, they should be rubbed and exercised before attempting to put on a tight boot. Mustard and hot water in a footbath will side-track a fever if taken in time, cure a nervous headache, and induce sleep. Bunions, corns, and callousness are nature's protection against bad shoe leather. Two hot footbaths a week and a little pedicuring will remove the cause of much discomfort.—*New York World*.

## Bangs and the Eyesight.

A physician advises mothers to discard bangs even for their smallest daughters, these very little girls being the only ones whom fashion, at the moment, permits to wear them. There are, it seems, sensitive nerves about the eyebrows which are weakened when the hair is long enough to rest upon them.

These nerves directly concern the sight, and that important function is more or less tampered with by this constant though slight weight of hair. And another physician inveighs against another practice, which has never been regarded as having any specially serious effects—that of having night lights in children's bedrooms. This he pronounces very injurious. Instead of allowing the optic nerves the perfect rest afforded by darkness, the light keeps them in perpetual stimulation, with the result of the nervous system to suffer.



## COLUMBUS.

### No Picnic This Year.

#### IN MEMORY OF OUR SOLDIER DEAD

#### Columbus Does Not Need a Temperance Missionary.

(From our Columbus correspondent.)

There was a picnic, or the eating part of it, at least, Friday evening, in the pupils' dining-room. During the whole week there was no let-up of the rain, and consequently the fete was postponed from day to day. The intention was, if weather permitted, to spend the afternoon (Friday) at the City Park, and all day previous preparations to that effect were in progress, and pupils in high expectancy for their annual outing and field contests. Murky clouds overspread the heavens on the day in question, and at the chapel exercises the announcement was made "no picnic to-day." That proved a damper to the pupils, but to console their wounded spirits the picnic lunch was served them at supper. Probably some afternoon next week, weather permitting, the pupils will be taken out to the park for a half-day's outing, and in that way make amends for the disappointments they have thus far endured. As it will be the last week of active school work, and the fact that a great many things will have to be done to get the pupils ready for their vacation, it may be that the whole thing will have to be given up. If such should be the case, it will be the first time for nearly a quarter of a century that the omission of the annual picnic has occurred.

There was no school on Memorial Day, and it was about the dulllest holiday the pupils have had for a long time. There was nothing to do but stay indoors and watch the rain come down. The heavens seemed to vie with humanity in shedding for the heroes of the late war now sleeping the sleep of the eternal in their narrow beds. The chief event to mark the day was a lecture by Principal Patterson, delivered in plain, forcible language. He gave the reason why the day was now observed by nearly all the States of the Union. When first inaugurated, it was called Decoration Day. This, he said, was a misnomer; "Memorial Day" was the more appropriate and proper. He then gave an outline as to the causes that led to the dreadful war of four years, spoke of the bravery and sufferings the soldiers endured to secure the freedom of the slave and to preserve the Union intact. All honor to those who enlisted and suffered in the cause, and it should be the duty of us all to hold them in grateful remembrance.

Dr. Bell has a queer way of getting out of a muddle. He first raised the ire of the deaf by his inter-marriage question. Finding that he could not convert any one to his idea, he allowed the matter to die out by taking up oralism as the proper method of instructing the deaf. He seems to have struck a snag at this, too. Another idea has now come to his fertile brains, upon which he is working. He proposes to invent some machine by which it is possible for people at long distances to see each other. By the time he gets this great wonder in good working order, he will no doubt allow the combined method and the oral method to have a rest, and exert his powers entirely with his new invention.

"Rev." Jefferson, of St. Louis and Chicago notoriety, would make more friends if he would attend strictly to his own business, and not cast innuendoes upon other people in the circulars he issues, and sends broadcast. In these he makes himself appear as a saint, while all who do not agree with him are made to appear very bad people. We were shown a circular of his the other day, in which he says that he has sent Mr. Holland to this city to reform the deaf of drunkenness at their (the deaf's) expense. As Jefferson has never been here, we wonder how he got his information as to the tipping of the Columbus deaf. The circular in question is a slur upon our class here, and is resented. The deaf here are not given to drunkenness, and no other city can boast of a more sober set of gentlemanly deaf people as here found. The man Holland was at the institution this week, probably on the mission for which Jefferson sent him. He has got to find a case whereon to begin his work.

The State Journal, the other day, had this to say of a well-known deaf-mute:

L. D. Waite has been employed in the County Recorder's office since 1885. Up till last January he has handled 36,000 deeds and mortgages, 55,345 checks, recorded 984 plates and indexed 142,160 record pages. These figures show the extent of real estate transactions in Franklin County.

Messrs. Both and Wornstaff, whose recent examination for college entrance was chronicled in these columns were made happy the other day by receiving word that they had passed "with credit." It has inspired several other pupils to have a college learning next year.

A number of the lady pupils under

the charge of Mr. Zorn walked over to the Infirmary Saturday morning, for an outing in the surrounding country. A rain storm came on and they sought shelter in the institution. Superintendent Reese showed them every attention, even to inviting them to dinner. The latter offer was declined, as the party had brought along lunch. They were allowed to use the chapel-room to eat their meal, and afterwards to carry on some amusements in the way of debates, etc. About three o'clock the Infirmary express was brought out and the whole party given a ride home.

Mr. Leonard Yoest, of this city, has made frequent visits the past year to Eastern Ohio. As an out come his friends were surprised to hear that on Wednesday noon he was married to Miss Mary E. Kennedy, of Batesville, Noble Co. They reached the city, Thursday and will ere long go to housekeeping in North Columbus near where Mr. Leonard works, Zangs Pie factory. Miss Kennedy, now Mrs. Yoest, graduated from the school here last year. That makes three lady members of the class, who have been yoked in hymen's bonds within less than a year.

Mr. Fred Ruhm and Miss Lizzie Donnelly, two more of Ohio's deaf, were married on the 22d of May, at Napoleon, Ohio.

A. B. G.

#### Edgewood Park, Pa.

Old Probs, in conjunction with J. Pluvins, has been unloading on us a lot of his most disagreeable samples of weather. For the past four weeks a succession of rain, frost (not much, but enough), and raw November winds, have combined to make life miserable, and the end is not yet.

On account of the weather, there is not much to report concerning our field-day of which so much in the way of enjoyment was expected, and for which so much preparation had been made. Aside from a game of baseball, consisting of one or two innings, no outdoor games could be held. Much disappointment was felt on all sides, although a brave attempt was made to compensate for the loss by indoor games and conversation. All seemed to be thankful for a respite from study and shop work.

Of late, the pupils have been treated to little excursions, by classes, to the city, to visit the parks and other points of interest. Each class, conducted by its teacher, has had a chance to see the beauties of Schenley Park and its concomitant attractions. Then they had the privilege of visiting the Phipps Conservatory—the finest in the United States—and seeing many of the World's Fair attractions, in the shape of rare and curious plants, particularly the famous Australian tree-ferns which the Pittsburgh authorities secured in spite of the very lively competition for their possession by several other cities. These excursions have proved quite a treat to the pupils, many of whom had never had the opportunity of seeing anything of a large city, except from a car window as they were whisked through on their way to and from school. A ride of four or five miles on the electric cars served to give them an idea of the city's dimensions, especially when told they had gone through scarcely a quarter of it.

Rev. W. I. Githens, a cousin of Principal Burr, has been spending a few days with the latter. Rev. Githens is a missionary to the Indians, located at Albuquerque, N. M. He seemed to take quite an interest in the pupils, and visited all the school rooms, Dr. Brown being his conductor part of the time.

Dr. Brown has been a frequent visitor at the institution since his return from California, and it seems quite natural to have him among us again. His trip to the Pacific coast seems to have benefitted him very much, and he looks much better than he did. He looks good yet for many years of usefulness to the school to which he has given the best efforts of his long and busy life.

Alice Teegarden celebrated her eighth birthday recently by giving a party to which a number of her deaf and hearing friends were invited. Alice, by the way, is anything but deaf; attends public school, and evinces no inclination to use signs, but uses her fingers most readily. It has just dawned upon her friends, however, that she is a lip-reader. This power seems to have come to her naturally. She was not trained, for there was no necessity for it, and it was only discovered by accident. After a fair test, it was found she could read long sentences from the lips without much trouble, succeeding almost as well as her mamma. Now, does this come under any of the heads of Dr. Bell's hereditary transmission? We have never heard of children of deaf parents who could read the lips; we mean those in possession of all their faculties. We would like to know if there are other cases similar to this.

Mrs. Teegarden has been battling with her old enemy, nervous prostration, again. A rest of three or four weeks in bed has helped her a great deal so that now she feels almost like her old self once more. Miss Alice Winch, an old friend and classmate, has been keeping house for her while she has been incapacitated for work.

Mr. Allabough has been trying to climb the hill of fame—on his wheel. He has entered in several road races recently and ridden in one. In that event, although he did not come out a winner, he nevertheless, had lots of fun, and while he did cover himself with glory he did not cover himself with mud. He rode the distance,

about forty-five miles, in four hours, which was very good when the condition of the roads is taken into consideration. The mud and slush was six inches deep in many places. Mr. A. will enter for the Wheeling-Pittsburg race if his new wheel gets here in time. We wish him better luck in the next race he rides.

The oralists and the defenders of signs seem to be having a monkey-and-parrot time of it. The effervescence of feeling has to be blown off, and each side proceeds to blow it upon the other with all the force at his command. Ah! well, when the parrot has lost all her feathers and the monkey his tail and lots of fur, they will begin to wonder what it was all about anyhow.

Those deaf who fail to become proficient in articulation and lip-reading will defend and use signs, no matter where they received their education, and those who acquire proficiency in the art of reading lip-signs will stand up for oralism and be pointed to by its advocates as convincing examples of their method. This is about the whole of it.

G. M. T.

#### Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

On Tuesday afternoon, May 29th, a game of ball between the Policemen and Letter Carriers of this city, was played at Darrow's Baseball Park, and largely attended. The game had been postponed twice on account of continuous rain during the past two weeks. The opposing team have many warm friends, and the Gallaudet Home, a warm abode in the hearts of the citizen, as was proven by the large attendance when it was known that the proceeds of the game was to go to the Home. The Messrs. Lansing umpired the game. It was a burlesque game, and kept the spectators laughing most of the time. The policemen won by a score 41 to 3.

The boys in blue and Uncle Sam's men have the thanks of all at the Home. It is said that Mrs. Ezra White, wife of Ex-Mayor White, first suggested the game in order to help the Home.

Mayor Ketcham was to umpire the game, but business prevented him from doing so.

Mr. J. W. Hinckley, the proprietor of the *News-Press*, has just closed contracts for the completion of the electric railroad lines in this city and Wappingers Falls, and it is stipulated that it will be finished some time next August. Five hundred tons of Johnston steel girder rails have been bought, and Main Street will be double-tracked with ninety pounds per yard rails. One thousand tons of rails have been bought of the Cambria Steel Company, and the road to Wappingers Falls will be completed as soon as possible.

Both the Johnson Company and the Columbia company are under contract to make the rails and deliver them within thirty days. Wherever electric railroads have been introduced, they have built up and increased the value of property, and have added to the comforts and conveniences of living. This improvement in this city will afford great opportunity to the silent people when visiting the popular Gallaudet Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes.

Springside Place, in which a lawn party was held last year for the benefit of Gallaudet Home, while a new addition to the home was in course of construction, looks very beautiful, and the lawns are newly dressed in greenness surrounded by grown hedges behind the stone-walks. A large handsome house stands on the centre of the lawn. Several other fine residences are occupied by Prof. Morse, Judge Barnard, Ex-Judge Taylor, Mr. Adriance and Mr. Atwater.

#### A POUGHKEEPSIAN.

#### ERIE, PA.

Mr. Andrew Yiesla has changed his mind, and will not go to Indianapolis to remain with his sister.

Mr. Charles Ripley made a big haul of fish at the bay last week. Emil Straus visited at Johnston, Pa., a few days ago.

Gus, Straus is confined to his bed with that dread disease, consumption. Secretary O. Cohen, of the Gem City Club, has purchased a new safety bicycle.

President Jas. Conway, of the same club, is suffering with a swollen finger. He was attended by his physician every day last week. Mr. Conway works for Mr. Frank Harris. The latter is sad because of the former's absence from work. Mr. Conway has been visiting his old friends here. He visited at Ridgeway, Pa., on Decoration Day. He resumed work last Thursday.

O. C.

#### NEWARK, N. J.

The New Jersey Deaf-Mute Society will have a strawberry and ice-cream festival on Saturday, June 9th, at the club room, 870 Broad Street. Take the New Jersey Central R. R. to Newark at the foot of Liberty Street, New York, or at the foot of Cortland Street take Pennsylvania R. R. to Newark, and walk four blocks to Broad Street and south two blocks. Please tell your friends to come. Admission 15 cents, with ice-cream and strawberries.

#### BORN.

A baby boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. Philip Mane on Sunday, May 27th, at their pleasant home in Buffalo, N. Y. Mother and baby are doing well.

## PHILADELPHIA

### A Successful Strawberry Festival and Entertainment.

#### HUMPTY DUMPTY ENACTED.

#### Rev. Mr. Rowland's First Debut—Minor News.

From our Philadelphia Correspondent.

"Encouraged by the recent successful performance of 'the Merchant of Venice,' by a deaf-mute company at All Souls' Church, the bright, but silent pupils of the manual department of the Institution for the Deaf at Mount Airy have organized a dramatic company that hesitates at nothing. The other evening, they produced 'Hamlet,' with Charles W. Waterhouse, as the melancholy Dane, and R. M. Zeigler, who supervised the direction of the play, as the king. All the other parts were taken by young scholars, and the performance, which was given entirely in the sign-language, was received with rapturous applause. This was followed up last Saturday evening by the production of 'Humpty Dumpty,' in which the young Thespians showed themselves as clever as in tragedy."—*Philadelphia Record*.

Last Friday evening, Mr. John E. Pollock, of Frankford, Pa., was made a happy father, his wife presenting him with a bouncing baby-boy. Mother and child are doing well.

The annual strawberry festival and entertainment was held in the parish hall of All Souls' Church last Saturday evening, under the auspices of the gallant Pastoral Aid Society, for the benefit of the church. Over one hundred and fifty persons were in attendance. At about 8.30 o'clock, the curtains were drawn aside, leaving the audience to witness a laughable pantomime entitled, "Adventures in a Cafe," in which Miss Effie Parker, proprietress, and Messrs. Wm. H. Lipsett, James M. Purvis and John Wismer, as her new customers, took part; and then the two other comical pantomimes entitled "Box and Cox" and "Humpty Dumpty," in which Messrs. Thos. D. Delp, Harry Gunkel and Lewis Ash participated, made the lungs of the audience almost burst with hearty laughter. Every one appreciated the entertainment. Then ice-cream of three different kinds, and strawberries, cake and lemonade, were hastily purchased by the people, and a pleasant conversation was indulged in until they dispersed for home. All those present seemed to have enjoyed it very much. The society will realize a good sum. Mrs. Mary B. Rocap made three large freezers of ice-cream at her own expense, in aid of the church.

We are pleased to hear that Mr. Wm. R. Cullingworth has already procured a good start in business in Chicago.

Yesterday afternoon at All Souls' Church, after Rev. Mr. Koehler finished reading his instructive sermon on the text "Come; for all things are now ready," he administered the Holy Communion to the congregation. Mr. Rowland, the Missionary to the Deaf in South Wales, Great Britain, and his friend, Mr. Poole, formerly of England, and Mrs. Lanus, of York Co., Pa., were in attendance at the church.

After Mr. Lipsett taught his class the Bible lesson for the day, Rev. Mr. Koehler introduced Mr. Rowland to the class, to whom he made an address in the double-handed alphabet, which Mr. Wm. G. Pownall interpreted into the sign-language. Mr. Rowland came from Wales, last Tuesday, to New York, and is visiting his cousins in Upsal, near Germantown, Pa. Next Wednesday he will go to Washington, D. C.; and from there to Chicago; stopping on his way at Niagara Falls and the larger cities. He expects to return home next August.

After the Bible class service, Rev. Mr. Koehler and Mrs. Syle, Mrs. Vanceourt, J. J. Stevenson and other ladies, and Messrs. Rowland and Poole, visited Mrs. Margaret A. Paulin's house, where Rev. Mr. Koehler administered the Holy Communion to Mrs. Paulin, who is said to be in a critical condition.

Mrs. Mary H. Rocap will close her house up to-morrow for the summer season, as she will recuperate with her son William, who is a doctor by profession at Olney, Pa., for the hot season. She will often come and visit her church friends. Her son and nephew are the directors of a trolley railway company at Olney and Fox Chase respectively.

Miss Mary E. Taylor will spend the summer at West Chester, Pa. She leaves this week. We wish her a happy and healthy vacation.

Mrs. Aaron Witmeyer and son, of Stamford, Conn., were the guests of Mr. Henry S. Stevenson for a few days last week. Mrs. Witmeyer and son and Wm. Stevenson went over to visit their friends in Lancaster Co., Pa., last Monday or Tuesday, and Mrs. Stevenson returned home safely yesterday. Mrs. Witmeyer's husband has bought a large farm and a house in Stamford, Conn. She and son will go home within two weeks.

Mr. Washington Houston wants to thank his old friends in New York, who inquired of Rev. Mr. Koehler about them.

Mr. Theodore Natter claims to have walked about seventy-four miles, and from Chester, Chestnut Hill and

Norristown. He is practices in long distance tramps, and may enter some walking matches before long.

Mr. John H. Sands seems to be as happy as a cricket, and as industrious as a grasshopper since he has been kept busy at stone-cutting for the past few weeks.

Mrs. James M. Purvis was over to attend a party at Mr. and Mrs. McCurdy's house, in Lansdale, Pa., last Thursday.

We were informed that Rev. J. M. Koehler contemplates making his third trip to Europe next month, in order to attend the conference of the church workers among the Deaf.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Stevens having spent a few months' sojourn in Carlisle, Pa., have returned home to Merchantville, N. J.

It is very strange that Austrian deaf-mutes, although expert craftsmen, are unable to secure employment, or able to hold their positions only a short time, owing to their inability to read the lips with sufficient skill to catch the orders given them. Is oralism or sign-language more necessary?

Mr. Joseph Dorfner returned home several days ago, from Newark, N. J., having finished his job there.

There is a talk among the German deaf-mutes of organizing a German Club ere long, and have its meeting place at the German Verein hall.

THE RECORDER.

PHILA., June 4, '94.

#### THE DUMB SPEAK.

#### WONDERFUL SHOWING AT THE EXAMINATIONS OF THE MACKAY INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES.

The closing examinations for the spring term of the Mackay Institution for Protestant Deaf-Mutes and the Blind were held at the institution, on Cote St. Luc road, this morning. There were a few friends present, among them being Mr. Charles Alexander, Rev. Mr. Silcox and Mrs. Silcox, Rev. Mr. E. Bushell and Rev. Mr. J. McGillivray. The showing made was marvelous and must give immense satisfaction to Mrs. Harriet E. Ashcroft, the indefatigable superintendent, and to the many people interested in this most Christ-like labor. Mr. Alexander, who was the first president of the institution and is now the vice-president, opened the proceedings with the following remarks:

"It gives me very great pleasure to be present at this examination of the pupils. When I look back at the beginning of the work, 24 years ago, when I was its first president, and for some years afterwards, and see the prosperity of this institution so generously erected by the late Joseph Mackay; and when I think of all the good it has accomplished, I thank God that I have had some slight opportunity of assisting in the work. To Mrs. Ashcroft and the lady teachers I want to say a word of encouragement for the good work they are doing not only for the present but for eternity by fitting their charges to take positions as useful and respectable members of society, as

MANY OF THE GRADUATES ARE NOW DOING.

There are fifty-one pupils at present in the institution, twenty-five girls and twenty-six boys. Therapeutics achieved by Mrs. Ashcroft and her teachers in teaching the blind to read, and the deaf and dumb not only to read and write but to actually talk, some of them as well as any one. The examinations showed great progress in reading, writing, grammar, geography, arithmetic and the languages. Several systems are used, the two most popular which gives the position of the lips and teeth for every sound made in speech and by watching the speaker's lips. Many children born deaf are now able to speak as fluently as their more fortunate companions. After they learn to read the children are voracious in their appetite for reading matter, and besides the large, well-filled library, they are great newspaper readers, and are well up in all topics of the day, as the correct answer to the question "Where is Coxy now?" elicited, as it was only last evening that the telegraph announced the news of his incarceration. The manual training department is giving fine results. The boys are taught carpentering and joining, doing all mounting and repairing of the institution and outbuildings, besides having made most of the furniture used in the sleeping rooms. The printing branch is also productive of good work. The whole building shows the most careful labor of Mrs. Ashcroft. One branch of work which she hopes to develop in the future is the curing of defective hearing and impediments of speech. As Dr. Silcox said as he left the building "Surely this also is the age of miracles when the deaf and dumb are made speak."—*Montreal Star*, May 23.

Rev. C. O. Dantzer's Appointments.

JUNE.

10-10.30 A.M., Oneida.

10-3.00 P.M., Zion Church, Utica.

10-7.30 P.M., Grace Church, Rome.

17-8.00 P.M., Christ Church, Binghamton.

18-7.30 P.M., Cortland.

22-7.30 P.M., Auburn.

24-10.30 A.M., St. Paul's Rochester.

24-7.30 P.M., St. James', Buffalo.

Address: Rev. C. O. Dantzer, No. 706 Harrison Street, Syracuse, New York.

Rev. C. O. Dantzer's Appointments.

A very short upper lip indicates liveliness of disposition, though not always kindness.

## COLLEGE CHRONICLE.

### Closing Meeting of the "Lit."

#### HOW DECORATION DAY WAS SPENT.

#### An Addition to the Museum—Other Notes.

From our Washington Correspondent.

The last regular meeting of the "Lit." was held Friday eve, in the lyceum, where a large number of the students and their friends gathered together for the last time with the Graduating Class as members. In compliance with the constitution of the Society, a valedictory essay and a response are the only exercises given on that occasion. In behalf of the Senior Class, Mr. Thomas Sheridan, '94, gave a well prepared essay on the education of the negro in America. In the course of his lecture, he said that the only way to solve the negro problem is to educate the colored people, and that is the best course to be taken in the promotion of mankind. In his farewell address, he spoke of the inestimable benefit one accrues from a literary organization, and spoke in the warmest terms of our "Lit." As respondent in behalf of the society Mr. Max Marcosson, '95, gave a general definition of college and university, and their trainings. He spoke of the essential differentiation between a college and a university; and how one may get a "general" education in one place, and a "special" education in the other, and their values to the individual. Miss Bickler, '94, honorary member, gave a brief farewell speech, in which she said that the O. W. L. S. owes its present existence to the "Lit.," and in an appropriate manner bade farewell to the Society. Then the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

Decoration Day was spent quietly here. The weather was just so threatening in the morning, that many were detained at home. But those who took part in the general observance of the day by going to the various cemeteries, were blessed with a pleasant time, and as it came out, only very slight showers fell during the day. A party of twelve persons, consisting of Misses Gibson, Bickler, '94, Martin, '95, Block, '96, Price, '97, and Runek, '98, and Messrs. McChur, Divine, and Kershner, '94, Bingham Williams, and Marcosson, '95, went to Arlington Cemetery, once the home of the Confederate General, Robert E. Lee. Another, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, Misses Mickle and Daly, '97, and Messrs. Sheridan, '94, and Howard, '95, went to Druid Hill Park, in Baltimore. The stay-at-homes had an enjoyable time, Saturday.

Besides Decoration Day, the pleasant event of the week was the annual picnic of the Ephphatha Sunday School. It was held Saturday, at Marsh Hall, a scenic place on the Potomac beach, a few miles above Mt. Vernon, on the opposite shore. The day was exceptionally fine, and every one enjoyed the occasion hugely. Almost every kind of amusement is found at the place, and one could not fail to please himself in one way or another. A number of the students went in boating parties to pay tribute to the home of Gen. George Washington.

The apparently last game of baseball played here for this season, was a class game between '96 and '98, in which '96, as expected, came out victorious. Score 15 to 2. '96 had eleven men struck out. The batteries were Sessions and Hubbard for '96, and Erd and Dnea for '98.

A game was arranged to be played against the Georgetown University with a professional pitcher to fill our box, but as the University team is on its northern trip, the arrangement had to be abandoned. Our boys still have the ball fever, though the ball season here is virtually over. A new baseball captain will be elected in the next Board meeting of the K. A. A.

Our museum received two additions lately to its historical collection, from Mr. A. D. Bryant, '80. The relics are old John Brown's Row Lock and Catch and "Pike." Mr. Bryant was presented the lock while at Kennedy farm, the place where John Brown resided for some time before the attack on Fort Harper's Ferry. Mr. Bryant undoubtedly made a valuable contribution to our museum.

Mrs. Kendall and Miss Grace Gallaudet are planning a trip to Europe this summer.

Miss Porter was called to some relative of hers in New England, and will not return till the school re-opens in the Fall.

A private art exhibition will be held at the home of Mr. A. D. Bryant, our art instructor, from June 7th to 9th. Invitations have been sent out by him. He has quite a nice collection of paintings, drawings, etc., and one will find it a pleasure as well as an instruction to view them over.

Copies of a dissertation, "Future of Jupiter," delivered on Presentation Day, were distributed among the college students the other day, and on the last page of the cover was read:

"With the compliments of David Ryan, Jr." The pamphlets are pretty bound, and were printed at the Iowa Institution. It is a good idea for other students to emulate.

The O. W. L. S. will hold a farewell meeting this week. *The Buff and Blue* will be late this week. Unexpected things came in the way, and thereby the work on the paper down town has been delayed. Max M. GALLAUDET COLLEGE, June 4, '94.

#### PRECIOUS STONES.

WHERE THEY ARE FOUND, THEIR VALUES, AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE.

Black pearls are the most valuable, then pink and yellow, then white. Pearls are steadily increasing in price; they cost three times as much as they did ten years ago. A pearl which could have been bought for \$1,000 in 1884 is now worth \$3,000.

The American turquoise is the best. In value this lovely blue jewel ranks below the diamond, ruby, or sapphire, but its popularity as a ring ornament never wanes. The Persian turquoise fades when exposed to light, and turns a dull green. Blue is the favorite color of the Persians.

Every jewel has a peculiar significance. Each is a favorite in a certain month of the year: January—Garnet, constancy. February—Amethyst, sincerity. March—Bloodstone, courage. April—Diamond, innocence. May—Emerald, success in love. June—Agate, health and long life. July—Cornelian, contentment. August—Sardonyx, matrimonial felicity. September—Chrysolite, antidote against madness. October—Opal, hope. November—Topaz, fidelity. December—Turquoise, prosperity.

The value of precious stones produced in the United States last year was \$300,000. The export of diamonds from South Africa averages annually about \$20,000,000. There are 25,000 diamond diggers employed there. A diamond is a crystal of pure carbon, and as such is safe from injury by acids. It is very brittle: few precious jewels are more so. Only one pure blood red diamond has ever been found.

The topaz is nearly transparent. The yellow topaz comes from Saxony, the white from Siberia, the pale blue from Brazil. False topaz is yellow quartz. Chrysolite, too, is often used to imitate topaz. The topaz was once one of the most popular of precious stones in fashionable use, but it has declined much of late years in the public estimate of its beauties.

These are the weights given by a statistical authority, of the six largest known diamonds: Koh-i-noor, 103 carats; Star of Brazil, 125; Regent of France, 136; Austrian Kaiser, 139; Russian Czar, 193; Rajah of Borneo, 367.

The red variety of garnet is the most common, but violet, green, and white garnets are not altogether rare. Bohemian garnets are dark blood-red in color, and in the largest sizes are very valuable. Cinnamon rubies, so called, are garnets.

Except in color, the sapphire is the same stone as the ruby, but less rare. When of fine quality, it is as valuable as a diamond of the same size. The choicest shade is blue.

The breastplate of the high priest, as described in the 49th chapter of Exodus, was made of gold, blue, purple and scarlet. Upon it were set four rows of precious stones. In the first row were topazes of various varieties. In the second row there was an emerald, a sapphire and a ruby. In the third row there was an agate and an amethyst. In the fourth row a beryl, an onyx and a jasper. They were inclosed in ornamental work of gold, the girdle being held together by strands of linen.

The ruby is, next to the diamond, the most valuable of precious stones. The most popular is "pigeon's blood." The color varies from rose to crimson. The ruby, jewelers say, is extensively imitated. "The Brazilian ruby is a topaz; the Cape ruby is a garnet. The true ruby will scratch either of them, and may be thus distinguished.

Four thousand tons of gold have been used in the present century, it is computed, by jewelers and decorators, and for table utensils and ornaments. The amount of silver used for the same purposes in the same period is computed to be 25,000 tons.

The amethyst, or violet stone, as it was once called, is no longer popular. Emeralds are of two kinds; the emerald of the corundum family, which is a green sapphire, and the pure, ordinary emerald, which is the best known. Emeralds as ornaments have had a great access of popularity of late, and now occupy the place in fashionable regard once held by amethysts.

Opals under water are transparent. Precious stones are more generally in use in the United States than in any other country, though the most valuable separate stones are to be found in Europe.

#### Postponed.

The Seventh Reunion of the Wisconsin Deaf Alumni Association, has been postponed to the year 1895.

#### Struck by a Train.

MARSHFIELD, Wis., May 16.—William Schmidt, a deaf-mute boy, while walking on the Wisconsin Central track this morning, was struck by a freight train and hurled some distance into a ditch. He will recover.



# FANWOOD.

## Observance of Decoration Day.

## COMMENCEMENT WEEK PROGRAMME.

## Preparations for the Ivy Planting—Notes.

From our Fanwood Correspondent.

Decoration Day, with its myriad memories of the dear departed brave who fought and died for their country, was warmly welcomed here. In the morning, school and work were discontinued, and at ten o'clock, the teachers, officers and pupils assembled in the chapel. After prayer, Principal Currier explained the meaning of the word *decoration* and its application to the present occasion. He brought home the full purport of the day to all. The national hymn, "America," was sung in signs by a choir of girls. Speeches were made by some of the professors, and while each one paid a fitting tribute to the memory of the dead soldiers, he took care to convey to the audience a strong moral. Principal Currier then inquired if the lady teachers had prepared any addresses for the occasion. Miss Ida Montgomery responded by holding up a manuscript and desiring Prof. A. P. McKean to read it for her. He did so, Principal Currier interpreting in signs. The first few pages contained an apology to the Principal, who had jokingly, a day or two since, requested her to prepare something for Decoration Day, and whom she had taken at his word; and a short dissertation on woman's work during the Civil War. The rest of the manuscript was an essay on Abraham Lincoln. It was a masterpiece. A large frame-picture of that man of men at the foot of the lectern gave added strength and emphasis to her remarks, and all the goodness and wisdom of which she spoke seemed visible in his honest, homely face. Principal Currier was so much affected that at the finish he declared that if such was the result of a joke, he would joke again and very often. Next came an address by Prof. Jones, including the declamation "Abraham Lincoln," a beautiful poem on the life of that great man. The exercises concluded with a rendition in signs of the *Doxology* by girls, the audience joining. The benediction was pronounced by the Principal, and all dispersed.

In the afternoon many graduates and former pupils came over to see the Fanwoods play with a picked nine of the best graduate players. If they expected to see a good game, they were greatly disappointed. The latter were wholly unable to score. Capt. Hare had great fun striking them out. The score at the end of the fifth inning stood 25 to 0, and the game was over. In the evening a revival of the farce play "Box and Cox" took place in the chapel for the benefit of the baseball fund. The actors were Messrs. T. F. Fox, W. G. Jones and A. Ballin. A fair-sized crowd was present.

**PROGRAMME OF COMMENCEMENT WEEK.**  
The official programme of exercises in connection with Commencement Week have been formally announced by Principal Currier, and are as follows:

1. SUNDAY, JUNE 10, 3.30 P.M.—Baccalaureate Service. By Rev. Charles Augustus Stoddard, D.D.
2. MONDAY, JUNE 11, 7 P.M.—Planting the Class Ivy.
3. MONDAY, JUNE 11, 9-10 P.M.—Reception to the Graduating Class. Tendered by Principal and Mrs. Currier.
4. TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 11.30 A.M.—1 P.M.—Annual Commencement in the Chapel of the Institution.

The Graduating Class of 1894 met in the library on Monday evening, the 4th, to make preparations for the annual Ivy Planting. Mr. A. Baxter was chosen President and Marshal of the class; Mr. J. H. Hogan, Ivy Orator; Miss A. Waidler, Ivy planter; Miss B. Young, flag-bearer; Mr. M. Marks, drummer. The motto decided on was "Faithful and Loyal."

The Proteans wish to thankfully acknowledge the regular receipt of the Trenton (N. J.) *Silent Worker* free of charge.

Mr. W. W. Watson-Thomas, of Yonkers, N. Y., was a visitor here on Saturday evening, the 2d.

Rev. Job Turner, the deaf preacher, lectured on his travels over the continent, in the chapel last Saturday evening. It was the last meeting of the Fanwood Literary Association for the term. Prof. Hare presided. The lecture was both amusing and instructive, and at its close Mr. Turner was loudly cheered.

Mr. P. H. Brown, '93, of Gallaudet College, arrived here on Saturday evening, from Buffalo, to assume the duties of a supervisor of the boys. He will be a fine addition to the football team next fall. He was centre-guard for the Kendalls during his college days.

On Friday, the 1st, a number of the pupils, accompanied by Steward Wilcox, obtained new suits at Hackett, Carhart & Co.'s dry goods store in the city.

As before announced, the Proteans

will have their annual tally-ho drive from Fanwood to City Island on Friday, June 8th. Four, not six horses will be attached to the coach. The young men anticipate a splendid time.

Rain has been abundant for the past four weeks. It is still a frequent occurrence. For whose sins is so much water shed? Not mine, I hope, for then it will never cease.

Rev. Mr. Job Turner delivered an interesting sermon in the chapel on Sunday morning. His text was taken from St. Luke 10.42. Prof. Hare conducted the afternoon service. Our Sunday visitors were Messrs. J. D. Mendez, J. Rapp and J. Rosenthal.

Messrs. H. G. Thies and Fred. Ekardt, both former pupils, were here Monday.

TUESDAY.

## Lip-Language a New Fad.

"Lip-language" is understood to be the latest craze which will occupy the spare time of society in the place of banjo playing and skirt dancing. Somebody once sang something about the present occasion. He brought home the full purport of the day to all. The national hymn, "America," was sung in signs by a choir of girls. Speeches were made by some of the professors, and while each one paid a fitting tribute to the memory of the dead soldiers, he took care to convey to the audience a strong moral. Principal Currier then inquired if the lady teachers had prepared any addresses for the occasion. Miss Ida Montgomery responded by holding up a manuscript and desiring Prof. A. P. McKean to read it for her. He did so, Principal Currier interpreting in signs. The first few pages contained an apology to the Principal, who had jokingly, a day or two since, requested her to prepare something for Decoration Day, and whom she had taken at his word; and a short dissertation on woman's work during the Civil War. The rest of the manuscript was an essay on Abraham Lincoln. It was a masterpiece. A large frame-picture of that man of men at the foot of the lectern gave added strength and emphasis to her remarks, and all the goodness and wisdom of which she spoke seemed visible in his honest, homely face. Principal Currier was so much affected that at the finish he declared that if such was the result of a joke, he would joke again and very often. Next came an address by Prof. Jones, including the declamation "Abraham Lincoln," a beautiful poem on the life of that great man. The exercises concluded with a rendition in signs of the *Doxology* by girls, the audience joining. The benediction was pronounced by the Principal, and all dispersed.

Perchance we have all of us had some experience of this in our time, but it is quite a different kind of lip language that I am now alluding to. It is reading and understanding words shaped by the lips without articulation. That this is possible is well known by the efficient manner in which deaf actors have been able to take their part on the stage, and if people become proficient in the art it will be surprising how quiet society will become. Doubtless life will be somewhat dull; but at any rate we shall be spared that perpetual babble and cackle which oftentimes makes a dinner party so wearisome, and we shall get rid of the roar and buzz of overcrowded assemblies. If perfection is attained, with a couple of good opera glasses people will be able to converse when a considerable distance apart. The male practitioners of the art will undoubtedly have to shave, and it will be a nice point of law to find whether slander and libel conveyed by this silent system will be actionable or not. Probably the only people who will object to the new pastime will be those perpetual jabbers, those incessant jaw exercisers, to whom nothing is so sweet as the sound of their own voices.—*London Graphic*.

**WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13,**  
AT EIGHT O'CLOCK,  
A SPIRITUAL DRAMA  
IN FIVE ACTS, ENTITLED  
**JUDAS MACCÆBUS,**  
AT THE  
COLLEGE THEATRE,  
16th St., West of 5th Ave.  
By the Xavier Deaf-Mute Union.  
Superb music, clever pantomime, beautiful costumes, handsome scenery, etc.  
Admission, 50c.; Reserved Seats, 75c.

## TENTH GRAND ANNUAL Afternoon & Evening Picnic

OF THE  
**BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF DEAF-MUTES,**  
ON  
**SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1894,**  
AT  
**Ridgewood Colosseum**  
(Ridgewood, L. I.)  
**TICKETS, 25 CENTS.**  
(Children under 12 free.)  
**MUSIC BY PROF. I. BAUER.**

**COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS.**  
ARCHIE J. McCLAREN, Chairman,  
JULIUS WOLLMANN, FRANK ECKA.  
Route—23d Street, New York City, boat to Broadway, Brooklyn. Take the elevated train to Myrtle Avenue and Broadway (transfer) and thence to last station at Ridgewood. Take trolley cars—Myrtle Avenue or Gates Avenue or Bushwick or Graham Avenue (transfer). It is the same park where the Society held its picnic last year.

**CASSIDY'S EXPRESS.**  
Furniture & Baggage Removed to All Parts of City & Country.  
Stand: 63d St. & Amsterdam Ave.  
2 and 4-Horse Trucks for Country.  
Mail Orders Promptly Attended to.  
P. F. CASSIDY,  
230 W. 61st Street, NEW YORK.

**DEAF-MUTE PRINTERS**  
will fill to their advantage to secure Hodgson's

"Manual for the Guidance of the Printer's Apprentice"

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Sent to any address on receipt of Fifteen Cents.  
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WILL BE HELD AT  
**Worcester, Mass.**  
August 12, 13, and 14, 1894.  
The name of hall where convention is to meet, and other particulars, will be announced later.  
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J. E. CRANE, President.

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